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CVMLVICA BYLES in the country. reque teed ban teequedo edt al Ten pages every week.

The Weekly Republican

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And reduced it subscription

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of the daily issue to Has changed the name

THE MISSOURI

Mewspaper,

The Staunch Old Democratic



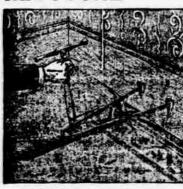
MITCHELL'S EYE-SALVE SORE, WEAK, & INFLAMED EYES,

Producing Long-Sightedness. & Restor-ing the Sight of the Old. Cures Tear Drops, Granulations, Stye Tumors, Red Eyes, Matted Eye Lashes, AND PRODUCTED SPICK RELIEF UND PERMUUT CERF Also, equally efficacious when used in other maindies, such as Ulcera. Fever Sores, Tumora, Salt Rheum, Burns, Piles, or wherever inflammation exists, MITCHELL'S SALVE may be used to advantage.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 Cents.



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BEST ON EARTH! The Most Perfect, Complete and Purable Stretcher Made.

URNISHED with draw-heade, which drive into the floor at the base board, and a clamp by
which a firm hold in taken on the carpet without the least danger of tearing or marring. It is stretched to the desired place by using as a lever the handle of a complete haumer, sufficient for all purposes in putting down a carpet. The only stretcher that draws the carpet close to the base board and into the corners.

Manufactured of malleable and wrought iron, making a tool that will least a life time. aking a tool that will last a life time.

Bach Stretcher is packed in a neat wooden box, tions for using. Sample sent on receipt Special prices to dealers on application.

Pickett & Rogers, Warren, Pa. WESTERN MEDICAL & SURCICAL steel manufacturers in the world, and





A TARIFF PRIMER.

X.-The Wages Question. It is a fact, as shown in the previous ection, and one admitted by honest free traders, that wages are higher iere, all along the line, than they are in England and Europe, It may interest the readers of the Blade to re-

count what a free trader said to the writer in private conversation a few days ago, on this point. "Of course the reduction of the tariff will either shut up some factories and mills, or compet the workmen to take lower wages; and free trade-absolute free trade--would either shot them all up, or compel a reduction of wages to the Euro; can standard. And that is what I want. Demand and supply should regulate the wages question, and I don't want to pay a cent more than I otherwise would keep wages higher than their natural level." It may be said that this gentleman is an importer.

We may regard the point as settled, that the tariff is the chief reason why wages are higher here than in Europe, But now comes an inquiry from Bradford, Pa, to this effect :

Here is the argument which the Dem-cratic English free trader is continually throwing in our teeth: If protection is such a good -hing to enhance wages, why are wages so low in all the highly protected countries of Europe? If protection governs wages, why does free trade England pay higher wages than any of the highly protected countries of Europe? Pleas explain.

The "Democratic English free trader" is careful to be quite general in his statement, we noti e, in his remarks upon this topic. Would it not be we'll for him to give the facts as to the dif ference between wages in England and the other countries of Europe wherein he says wages are "so low?" Let us

In the year 1877, the department of State at Washington addressed instructions to our consels in Great Britain and the other countries of Europe to ascertain a number of economic facts, a nong them the average rate of wages usually paid to working people of every class. The rephes we e-published in the Consular Reports for 1879. The results show that the comparative rate is as follows:

Rady and Spain....

These figures are comparative. They show that for every dollar the laborer receives in the United State-, a laborer performing similar work in Great Britam is pad only half as much; one in France, Germany or Denmark only one-third as much; one in Belgium less than half as much, and one in Italy or Spain less than one-third as much.

Comparisons are made between wages and labor in the United States and in England because the two peoples are alike. We have the same customs, the same language, the same ideas, the same neede of life. A comparison with any other nation cannot be a just one, without taking the differences caused by different customs and modes of life into consideration

It is to be remembered first, that or none of these countries is the protective system as complete as our oxn. The protective policy works upward all the time as regards the condition of the working class, but it connot work miracles. Time is an essential factor in its process, as in anything else. The Ger man tariff, for instance, was preposed in 1879, and from that time to 1882. there was a 14 per cent, increase in wages. The general tendency in all protected industries, there and elsewhere in Europe, is to higher wages and the improvement of the condition of the working classes.

We, in this favored land, started in on our protective system from a higher plane than the peasant labor of Europe occupied as their initial point. The daily life of our people was on a higher level, and the aspirations of the individual are favored by our free in-titutions, aiming for personal freed in and equal rights. Our people are not willing to accept hopel, ssly the outlook of a life of grinding toil at papper pay, with no prespect of improving their condition. It is also to be remembered that, in

all the countries of contine stal Europe, the number of women and children who are regularly employed at labor, which is here performed by men, is enormous ly larger in pro; ortion than with us; that there is constantly a surplus of labor in these densely populated countries, and that the law of supply and demand has its effect in increasing or decrea-ing the wage rate in protected as well as free trade countries. There are fluctuations in the rate of wagehere from this cause, even though our population is not nearly so dense as it s in Europe. The thermometer rises and falls from variations in the weather in the summer as well as in winter; but it is constantly higher in the former. This illustrates the effect of protection on wages. The free traders desire to bring winter upon the wages thermom-

Let us now take the other side of on tree trade question. If free trade is the thing for which our working people should hunger, will our free trade friends tell us why the wages in the iron industries of Great Britain are now lower than they were in 1866? Here are the rates for that year, as reported by Mr Hewitt, now mayor of New York, and one of the heaviest iron and those for this year, as stated Prof. Por-

Publiers, first hands, per day. \$1.84 S1.20 Publiers, second hand, per day. \$1.20 7.5 Purranemen, first hands, per day 1.58 L50 Furnacemen, second hands, per day 81 80 Laborers, per day 64 65

Average per day As will be seen, the rate is now 21 per cent. lower than it was in 1866 If free trade theories are good for anything, wages should have either remained firm or else have advanced. Yet the fact is that they have tallen one-fifth. What caused this fall? The erection of great iron and steel works in Belgium and Germany, where the labor was so cheap that to prevent being draven from the business the British ir n masters were obliged to cut down wages, and the men, appreciating the stress of the

competition, knew there was no alterna-

The Newspaper Revolution.

"The era of cumbrous blanket-sheets seems coming to an end, and newspapers like the New York Sun and THE CHICAGO DAILY News are the prominent journalistic successes of the period. The papers that give enough reading matter to fill a good volume in each daily issue are going out of favor with many people who have some other employment for their time than the search through mountains of straw for kernels of news. The sheets that give the news systematically and amply, and without unnecessary padding, are taking the lead in the great cities."

Forty years ago the chief duty of an editor, in considerably more than the circulations of all other view of his limited facilities, was to gather all the Chicago dailies combined. It is hardly necessary news he could and print it. Intelligence was to say that such a circulation could not be attained transmitted slowly; many occurrences of interest much less maintained, except by a paper of high were never heard of beyond their immediate grade of excellence, as well as one sold at a populocality; ocean mails were long in transit, and the lar price. To win such recognition the cheap overthrow of an European dynasty was not known paper must be as good a newspaper as the best of here until long after the event. Suddenly there of its higher-priced competitors. And this The came a change. The railroad and the telegraph DAILY NEWS certainly is. It is a member of the superseded old methods, and the newspaper was Associated Press, and is the only paper in Chicago literally flooded with news. The death of a petty which possesses a franchise which secures to it ward politician in San Francisco, the result of a both the day and night dispatches of the Associa-Presidential election, the accession of a sovereign, tion. In the general field of news-gathering it rethe outbreak of a war, and notice that a shanty had presents in the highest degree the progressive enterbeen burden in Texas, all were hurried over the wires prise of American journalism: as a news-paper into the newspaper offices, and there being it challenges comparison with any in the land. no idea of discrimination, all were printed. In its editorial columns The Daily News Thus originated the "blanket sheet."

The publisher who could send out the biggest blanket for a nickel was the

The publisher who could send out the biggest blanket for a nickel was the most enterprising; the biggest paper was the best; it was a period of bigness. But after a time the very excess of the evil brought the remedy, and there be evil brought the remedy, and there be an organ, neither is it a neutral in gan an era of discrimination, during which age of its convictions. The organ of the pressure of party allegiance. It is not questions of principle. It has the couragraese such journals as the New York Sun age of its convictions. The organ of and THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. That the public no party, sect or interest, it voices the united deappreciated the new departure is best evidenced in mand of all those better elements of society in the fact that the Sun reached a circulation of 150,- behalf of purity, honesty and decency in all the 000 a day, and THE DAILY NEWS 175,000. The relations of life. By just so much as it thus comwonderful and constantly growing popularity of the mends itself to the regard of the truly "best peo-condensed, low-priced papers has so far brought the ple" of the community does it voluntarily recumbrous and high-priced blanket-sheets to their nounce any community of interest with all others. senses, that they have now somewhat reformed. So conspicious a success must have its imiboth as to size and price, but they are still too for laters, and THE DAILY NEWS has the endorsement removed from the true ideal of American jour-such imitation always bestows. However as it is the

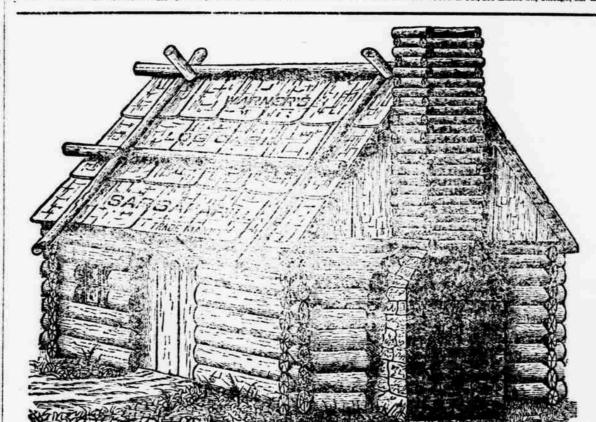
nalism to meet the needs of the great majority. only one-cent paper in Chicago or the West which In the west THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has is amember of the Associated Press-all other Chibeen the first to appreciate and meet the situation, cago Associated Press papers cost 3 cents-all and it now enjoys the results of its twelve years of imitation must continue, so far as news giving value pioneer work in a daily circulation averaging over is concerned, to be but imitation. THE CHICAGO three times that of any of its contemporaries, and Dana News is "the original," "the best."

Sold by all newsdealers at ONE CENT per copy, six cents per week. Mailed, postage paid, for \$3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. Every farmer can now have his daily paper at little more than the cost of the old time weekly. Address

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher THE DAILY NEWS, Chicago

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WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

ion? It is a fact that cheap labor in of charcoal bloom iron has alread closed 135 furnaces in the Lake Champlain district of New York, having only 40 now in partial operation.

XI.-What Causes Demand? sentatives, said:

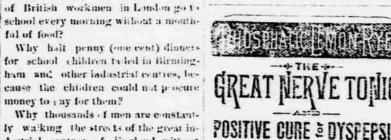
cumstances, situation and resources of the country. We agree that wages depend upon the law of demand, and the circum

do with it. The tariff makes the demand.

demand, and if wages depend upon the the situation, and the opening paralaw of demand, and if a protective graph is sufficient to indicate the chartariff is that law, then wag s depend acter of the article: upon protection. It is as clear as day- As large as the Democratic majority hight that American working people in Missouri might be made, and thor-cannot earn wages on articles which at ough as is the organization it is now bome, and every article that can be perfecting, the Democra is party can produced or manufactured in this coun-nom-nee will be elected, no matter who try takes away just that much demand that nomince may be. at home, and not only lowers the wages, Aside from the insumation conveyed. but takes them away entirely. There in the above paragraph that if Mayor is no theory about this - it is pure fact. Francis is nominated by the Democrats "The industry of the country is the bul- he is no more than likely to suffer dewark of the nation, and when it is de- feat, there is an expression of gravity stroyed no legitimate business can pros- carried with it that cannot escape at per." The way to destroy it is to admit foreign products and manufactures made by one of the foremost organs of m

Democratic rule - St. Joe Herald.

She Tried and Knows.



distrial centres of England without Dis not an alcoholic beverage, nor can it () Why more than 1,000,000 in a ponu-IT to composed or: PURIFIED ACID PHOSPHATE, the lation of 35,000,000 are out of work un

LEIGON JUICE, name 's greatest remedy. Why does John Bright admit that TIRCTURF OF CALMUS ROOTS, | juice. Cool and freeze in an ice-cream to strengthen the digestive organs.

SYRUP and redistilled and diluted Spirits,
and this is quantity only, to hold the
preparation in solution and to prevent all
climatical effects on same. under free trade the English farmer has lost in recent years \$1,000,000,-

Why does Joseph A ch admit that in PROSPHATIC LEMON RYE CO., St. Louis, Me. fifteen years 800,000 persons have given ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

For sale by Hinde & Philbrick.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH

Why does Mr. Hovle say that the forty-second report of the Registrar-General shows that "one out of about every seven of our population end their days as propers?" And, furning to Ireland, why did one in every four of the inhabitants of Connaught (population, 800,000) apply in 1885 to Foor

Law relief? Why do the reports of the Buch Postmaster-General show that in 1875 artisans and Liborers constituted 22.84 100 per cent of the depositors in postal savings-banks, and in 1882 only 17 8-10 per cent?

XII -Some Questions for Free Traders.

Will some of our friends we are be-

ing questioned by the free trade Demo-

erats turn the tables on them by de-

manding the paswers to a few que-

tions of their own? Here are some

queries which were propounded by

Robert P. Porter, which have never

been answered by the free traders. The

statemen's tavolved to them are f. ets.

When any tree trader can show that

thete. throgs are not chargeable to free

trade, and can explain what does can e-

them satisfactorily, it will be time for

Why an official report recently pub-

lished by the London Dary Telegra h

shows that So per cent of the chi dren

them to resume on stioring:

money to ; ay for them?

up the cultivation of the soil?

Why have the number of persons en-

gaged in gainful occupations in England

decreased in afteen years from 11,786,

fal of food?

food or work?

der free trade?

875 to 11,187,581?

Why do wom a working at the forge and anvit the whole week making not s only earn \$2.15?

Why does the current rate of wares for the common laborer rarely exceed 50 cents per day?

Why does Mr. Chamber'ain say: "Never before was the m's ry of the very poor more ratense, or the could tions of their daily life more log-less or more deprayed," if free trade has been -necessful?

Why has the cost of pamperism and crime under free trade pacreaged from \$30,000,000 in 1810 to \$\$2,000,000 in 1981?

Why did Mr Cobden receive during his lite \$1,000,000 each (see Morley's Life of Cobden) from the manufacturers of Manchester in payment for his ser- CHEAPEST because BEST. vices to bring about five trade, if it was a grand principle calculated to tenefit the workingmen of all countries, and not a means to cut down the wages of labor and increase the profi s of monopolies?

Why does one iron and coal firm in the North of England control the annual output of more tons of non-ore than the annual output of the entire Lake Superior regions if free trade does not create monopolie-?

Why has the number employed in the five principal textile industries declined from 919,817 in 1861 to 885,3-3 in 1886 in England, and the number so employ-el doubled in the same period in the United States.?

Why has the silk industry practically gone to the wall? Why has the linen industry deel ned in England in the post twenty years

and increased 300 per cent, in protective Germany?

Why are these facts substantially many?

Why has Germany increased her exports of manufactured goods under protection when free traders said she would ruin her export trade by returning to

Why do the official reports of British consuls inform us that the German Empire has been so benefited by protection to the discussion of tariff, depending that it is in the atmosphere; that it is MONTGOMERY & ROCCKER the strongest of the government's poli-

fTo be Continued.1

"Take Care!"

Under the above warning caption the
Kansas City Times makes a few suggestions to the Democrats of Missouri is relation to the nonunation of their candidate for governor. The Times seems to the condition of their candidate for governor. The Times seems to the condition of their candidate for governor. The Times seems to the condition of their candidate for governor. The Times seems to the condition of their candidate for governor. The Times seems to the condition of their candidate for governor. The Times seems to the condition of their candidate for governor. The Times seems to the condition of their candidate for governor. The Times seems to the condition of their candidate for governor. The Times seems to the condition of their candidate for governor and the condition of the condition of the condition of their candidate for governor and the condition of the condi

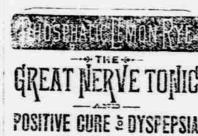
A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters have ever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequaled.

40 Fulton St. Sandusky, O. Nov 21, St.

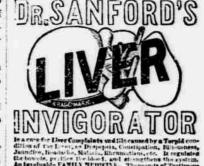
The Athiophores Plaster acted in maric. It is the bot I ever tred and have used many kinds. Our drunwis said "plasters are all about the same" its Ident think so now. I sprained my are and shoulder in July, and it has bee painful since, but it does not pain mer all now.

Mrs. Willis Macalla, and Control for the beautiful and the said of the beautiful and all pain mer all now.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pie-ture, "Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.



PERSIAN BLOOM, Best Complexion Beau-



MITOBY

Galena, MS

AXLE GREASE CO

with less wear or friction.

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THE BEST THING OUT

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and rucks to keep the baskets reparated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay. Marke of hest material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

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orotection to active dealers. Apply at once J. C. GEFTZ, 1317 and 1319 North Mark. Atrect. St. Leuis. Mo., General Western Asset

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thoroughly, if they at all give trouble

by dropying black spec s.

clover roots will do.

Wash flat irons in soapsuds and dry

To entirely remove pa at from wood,

apply a thick coat of two parts forsaly

staked I tue and one part sal soda, mix

bles. After twenty-four hours wash

It is recommended, semetra s, to

change the garden sp.t. in order to get

rad of weeds. If so, it will benefit it

greatly to sow it with clover, if only to

lighten up the subsoil, and this the

Old le ther contains considerable

percentage of ammonia compounds.

which are very slowly soluble. A good

way to di pose of o d' boots, therefore,

s to bury them at the lost of an apple

-Itch, Prante Mange, and scratches

every kind, on human or animal cured

m 20 minues by Woolford's canitary

Lotion. A rure cure and perfect y

harmless. Warranted by Hinde &

Carrant Sherbet: One pint of current

juice, one prot of sugar, the joice of a

lemon and a quart of water. Bod the

water and sugar together for twenty

minutes, then add the current and lemon

Apple Meringue, Kme a pie-plata

with crust, and fid with stewed apples.

sweetened and flavored. Bake until the

ust is done, then cover with meringue

made of whites of egg and powdered

A pretty rug may be made from old

ose of bright colors, by cutting strips

engthwise and raveling them into

friege, leaving enough usrayeled for a

heading by which to sew the fringe on

canvas. Sew the rows so e osely as to

Pich and Point.

Empty barrels give the most sound.

The man with twins is deueedly hap-

Saciety is neces-ary to man, even if it

overlap each "ther

py. - N. O. Picaytine.

be only that of a dog.

Philbrick, druggists, Oregon, Mo.

You needn't jack up any worries. You can get them anywhere as you go

As we may safely depend upon the word of a truthful man, so we may safely depend upon the doings of a faitful man.

Beauty and sadn as always go together. Nature thought beauty too rich to go forth upon the earth without a meet allow. - George Macdonald.

The Art Amatner

For August contains a very timely and attractive colored plate of Golden Rod and Cardinal Flowers. There are also china-pain ing desigs s for a plate (roses), a vase (oneflowers) and a fish place, a pulpit harging for Trinity, a page of monograms (in "S"), a fine study of Mountain Laurel by Victor Uffil I NOT Gam in cold weather, when Dangon, a variety of specially good designs for carved hanging shelves, and a FREE from gritty substance, mineral subnumber of Oriental decorative designs. including a full-page illustration of a GUARANTEED to do the work with less quantity than any other alle grease and vestibule in Turki-h style. Articles of special practical value are those on Also a fine remedy for cuts and bruises on man or beast.

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> A woman who had refused to speak for some five or six years, stood in the spelling class at the Poughkeepsie Insane A-vlum in line with the others. The teacher propounced a word to the other members of the class, never dreaming that she would respond. Imagine his surprise when she promptly and clearly pronounced the word and spelled it correctly. Since that time she has conversed as freely as other women, and great hopes are en ertained of her ultimate recovery.

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BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. This wonderful remedy is guaranteed to cure Neuralgia. It is a positive cure. It will cure Rheumatism no matter of how long standing. It will cure that dull aching pain in the small of the back. It will cure all Sprains and Bruises. It will instantly take out the fire from a scald or burn, and stop all

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Dining Cars, and improved Modern

Peoria, and Chicago without change. NATIONAL CONTEST. Two Daily Fast Trains between Kausas City, Conneil Bluffs, Omaba, Sioux City, Des Moixes, Minneapolis and St. The Only Reliable and Official Paul, with no change. Campaign Book Published,

Two Fast Daily Trains between Kan-With the most anthentic and complete bio-graphics of sas City, St. J. seph, Atchison and Denver, without change.

The line carrying the government Harrison & Morton, fast mail, between the East-and the with the platforms of both parties; Kelley and Cartisie; Pre-blent's Mes-tance's Review of Pre-blent's Message; you maps, and time table of this well-Statistics, etc. known route, or you can address

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A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria



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BATTLE CREEK, MICH. **HEALTH FOODS**

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

> SANITARIUM FOOD CO .. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

tree trade speech in the House of Repre-

stances, situation and resources of a Under the above warning caption the country." That is all correct, but it is Kansas City Times makes a few sugnot true that the tariff has nothing to gestions to the Democrats of Mi-souri in

in said industries and crowding them nominee will be elected," is a trath that into other trades is going to give more can not and will not be controverted, work or less work at home. Don't and is an evidence of the waning of the lose sight of the fact that wages "de- Democratic star in Missouri as well as pend upon the law of demand " Our in the United States. The Democratic business is to find out what iner ases majority now is so small that a vigorthe demand for workers to work, and ous campaign on the part of the Rewhat increases the demand for work publicans will wrest the state from from workers.

tive except starvation. As the cheap! Why have t e number of workmen labor on the continent has so reduced employed in the iron and steel induswages in England, ought we not to ap- tries in Cermany increased since the prehend that the lowering of our tariff return to pretection 40 per cent., the would invite like competition and pro- wag s paid 57 per cent, and the averduce like results? How can we hope to age paid to each workman 17.4 per escape the effects of such a competit- cent? Norway and Sweden in the production true in many other industries in Ger-

Congressman S. S. Cox, in a recent protection?

Wages are a matter entirely irrelevent

A protective tariff is that very law of to thoroughly realize the seriousness of free of duty. All of as who work for the Missouri Democracy it is time for Time is Short! Strike Quickly! Show Gen'l Southwestern Passenger agent, wages must determine whether free Republicans to take heart. The asser- like book and normal trens, free. foreign products and throwing out of tion that the "Democratic party cannot employment all the American workers afford to take it for granted that its